

not right for people to cheat on their taxes. It cheats all of us when that occurs. From experience, we know that we can't get that big of an enhancement, at least that is what the experts tell us. We cannot get the enhancement from collections that some have suggested that we can. They will use monies projected to be collected—that is, they will say we are going to collect a lot more to justify spending—and then when the revenue doesn't come in, all we have done is increase the debt.

So that is a problem and I am pleased Senator GRASSLEY has raised it and we might as well deal with it openly.

(The remarks of Mr. SESSIONS pertaining to the introduction of S. 863 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. SESSIONS. I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### TRADE POLICY

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, it is only Tuesday, and already we have a laundry list this week of reasons why we need a new direction for trade policy in our country.

First, we learned that Halliburton, the beneficiary of more than \$20 billion in no-bid Government contracts, is going to, in a sense, take the money and run by moving its headquarters out of the United States and to Dubai in the United Arab Emirates. Then we learned the United States is again discussing trade deals with the United Arab Emirates. These trade talks first fell apart last year during the Dubai Ports World scandal.

Because of our fundamentally flawed trade policy, our Government nearly sold our port security to state-owned companies in the Middle East, and because of our fundamentally flawed trade policy, our Government continued to award no-bid contracts to Halliburton despite the fact that its subsidiaries have come under fire for doing business with the Government of Iran and for potential contract fraud in Iraq. It is time for a trade policy that rewards good corporate citizens, not one that allows our Nation's security assets to be sold to the highest bidder.

Last November, in my home State of Ohio, voters from Toledo to Steuben-

ville, from Chillicothe to Lorain, from Dayton to Youngstown spoke out for change in our Nation's trade policy.

For too long, our Government has stood idly by as U.S. companies that benefit from our tax policy, that get Government contracts, that benefit from community support move their operations overseas. For too long, our Government has pursued fundamentally flawed trade agreements that fail to secure labor and other standards, fail to establish a policy to support business development at home, and fail to provide for national security reviews.

But in this Congress, a new direction has begun. Thirty Members, last week, of a fair trade coalition, that began with the Central American Free Trade Agreement, gathered on Capitol Hill to reaffirm that we need a new direction for trade. Senator DORGAN, Senator GRAHAM, and I have introduced legislation that would ban sweatshop imports and address concerns with China.

What is more distressing than Halliburton's news to abandon the United States for the Mideast is that it owes the Government at least \$2.7 billion as a result of bad, possibly even illegal business practices in Iraq—practices which allowed for contaminated water to be served to our troops, which hired unauthorized security forces, and which shamelessly overcharged our Government. Will Halliburton pay their debt before leaving town or will they try to leave American taxpayers—who have already afforded them billions in profits—holding the bag? Congress must do all it can to assess the debt and ensure that Halliburton, before they leave town, pays their debt to our country.

It is unclear whether the administration will take any action to safeguard our Nation's interests when it comes to Halliburton, but it is clear they are not yet ready for a new direction on trade. The latest attempt at another flawed trade agreement is not even inked, and the first corporation is moving offshore.

That is why we need a new direction for trade. That is why we need a trade policy that rewards companies that keep production, and headquarters, in the United States, investing at home as well as in opportunities abroad. That is why, as we learned during the Dubai Ports scandal, we need a national security review of all future trade agreements.

Halliburton's decision to relocate its headquarters also underscores the critical importance of freeing our Nation from its addiction to oil.

Government should foster a climate where companies are rewarded for being good patriot corporations. It is time our Government stop rewarding the Halliburtons of the world and start investing in those businesses that want to help build our Nation, not cheat us and then leave us.

#### IN HONOR OF VACLAV HAVEL

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, 30 years ago, the Charter 77 movement was established with the simple goal of ensuring that the citizens of Czechoslovakia could "live and work as free human beings." Today, as cochairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I join with my colleagues in celebrating the founding of Charter 77 and honoring those men and women who, through their personal acts of courage, helped bring freedom to their country.

When the Charter 77 manifesto was issued, three men were chosen to be the first spokespersons of this newly formed movement: a renowned European philosopher, Jan Patočka; Jiri Hajek, who had been Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister during the Prague Spring; and the playwright, Vaclav Havel. They had the authority to speak for the movement and to issue documents on behalf of signatories.

Tragically, Jan Patočka paid with his life for his act of bravery and courage. After signing the charter and meeting with Dutch Ambassador Max van der Stoep, he was subjected to prolonged interrogation by the secret police. It is widely believed this interrogation triggered a heart attack, resulting in his death on March 13, 1977.

In spite of the chilling message from the regime, Jiri Hajek and Vaclav Havel continued to work with other chartists, at tremendous personal cost. Two-hundred and thirty signatories were called in for interrogation; 50 houses were subjected to searches. Many supporters lost their jobs or faced other forms of persecution; many were sent to prison. In fact, the harsh treatment of the Charter 77 signatories led to the creation of another human rights group, the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted, known by its Czech acronym, VONS. In October 1979, six VONS leaders including Vaclav Havel, were tried for subversion and sentenced to prison terms of up to 5 years.

Perhaps the regime's harsh tactics reflected its knowledge that, ultimately, it could only retain control through force and coercion. Certainly, there was no perestroika or glasnost in Husak's Czechoslovakia, no goulash communism as in neighboring Hungary. And so, the regime was threatened by groups that might have seemed inconsequential elsewhere: by the psychedelic band, "Plastic People of the Universe;" by a musical appreciation group known as the Jazz Section; by environmentalists, historians, philosophers and, of course, playwrights.

Mr. President, 1989 was an extraordinary year—a year in which the regime sought to control everything and, in the end, could control nothing. In May, Hungary opened its borders. In June, free elections were held for parliamentary seats in Poland for the first time in decades. By August, 5,000 East Germans were fleeing to Austria through Hungary every single week.

Demonstrations in East Germany continued to rise, forcing Eric Honecker to resign in October. On November 9, the Berlin Wall was breached.

But while Communist leaders in other countries saw the writing on the wall, authorities in Prague continued to believe they could somehow cling to power. Ironically, the regime's repressive tactics were part of its final undoing.

On November 17, 1989, significant student demonstrations were held in Prague. Human rights groups released videotapes of police and militia viciously beating the demonstrators and these tapes were rapidly and widely circulated through the underground. Shortly thereafter, VONS received credible information that a student demonstrator had been beaten to death. The alleged death so outraged Czechoslovak society that it triggered massive demonstrations. Within days, Czechoslovakia's Communist regime collapsed like a house of cards.

As it turned out, no one had actually been killed during the November 17 protests; the story of the student death had been concocted by the secret police to discredit VONS but was all too believable. As concisely stated by Mary Battiata, a reporter for the Washington Post, "... a half-baked secret police plan to discredit a couple of dissidents apparently boomeranged and turned a sputtering student protest into a national rebellion." On December 29, Vaclav Havel—who had been in prison just a few months earlier—was elected President of Czechoslovakia by the Federal Parliament.

Jan Patocka once wrote, "The real test of a man is not how well he plays the role he has invented for himself but how well he plays the role that destiny assigned to him." It seems that destiny had a particular role for Vaclav Havel, not one that he invented or envisioned for himself, but one that he has played with courage and grace, with dignity and honor. Today, we honor Vaclav Havel and the Charter 77 movement he helped to found.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### IN MEMORY OF ERNEST GALLO

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of the late Ernest Gallo, a true American success story who came from a humble beginning to head the world's largest winemaking company. Mr. Gallo passed away in the peaceful company of his family and loved ones at his home in Modesto, California on March 6, 2007. He was 97 years old.

The first son of Joseph and Susie Gallo, immigrants who hailed from Italy's renowned winemaking region of Piedmont, Ernest Gallo was born in Jackson, in the Sierra Nevada foothills region of California. Ernest and his younger brothers, Julio and Joe,

gained important insight into the winemaking business by working alongside their father in the family vineyard. As a precocious and driven 17-year-old boy, Ernest sold a railcar full of family grapes during a trip to Chicago for \$17,000, a considerable sum of money during those days. From that point forward, it was apparent that Ernest was a gifted and determined entrepreneur who was destined for great success in the winemaking business.

After his parents unexpectedly passed away, Ernest accepted the mantle of the head of the business and the family at the age of 24 and founded E. and J. Gallo Winery in 1933 using a \$5,000 loan from Ernest's mother-in-law and his brother Julio's entire savings of less than \$1,000. Throughout his stewardship of the winery that would become one of the world's most prolific and recognized winemaking companies, Ernest consistently demonstrated an unparalleled ability to produce affordable, popular, and high quality products.

A wine connoisseur in the truest sense of the word, Ernest was a perfectionist who left his imprint on nearly every aspect of the winemaking process; from overseeing production, to devising brilliant marketing plans, to regularly traveling across the country to make sure that wine displays were properly presented in markets. Simply put, Ernest was a consummate winemaker who was absolutely dedicated to honing and perfecting his craft.

Ernest Gallo has left behind a legacy of success and the well-deserved recognition as one of the leading figures of American winemaking. This son of California's Central Valley will be greatly missed.

Ernest Gallo was preceded in death by his beloved wife of 62 years, Amelia, and son, David. He is survived by his son, Joseph, and four grandchildren.●

##### HONORING LARRY NELSON

• Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, today I wish to honor in the RECORD of the Senate the induction of my friend and a wonderful Georgian, Larry Nelson of Marietta, to the World Golf Hall of Fame.

Larry was born on September 10, 1947, in Ft. Payne, AL, and was raised in Acworth, GA. Growing up, he preferred baseball and basketball. It wasn't until after he returned from military service in Vietnam that he actually swung a golf club. The first time he played he broke 100. Within 9 months of taking up the game in earnest, Larry broke 70.

In 1973, Larry successfully went through the PGA Tour Qualifying School, and his breakthrough came in 1979 when he won twice on the tour and finished second on the money list. In 1981, Larry won the PGA Championship at the Atlantic Athletic Club by four strokes over Fuzzy Zoeller. In 1983, he won his second major, the U.S. Open, at one of the toughest championship courses in the world, Oakmont Country

Club just outside of Pittsburgh. And in 1987, Larry repeated his victory in the PGA Championship with a playoff victory over Lanny Wadkins at PGA National Golf Club in Palm Beach Gardens, FL. In addition, he played on the U.S. Ryder Cup team in 1979, 1981, and 1987.

I have known Larry for almost 40 years. In fact, I sold him a house when he was first starting out. It is also a huge point of pride that I am a member of the Atlanta Country Club where Larry Nelson plays today. However, Larry is more than a terrific golfer. He is also a wonderful husband and father as well as a devout Christian.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure and it is a privilege to recognize on the floor of the U.S. Senate the contributions of my friend Larry Nelson. He is an inspiration to us all.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

##### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 2:48 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 342. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 555 Independence Street in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as the "Rush Hudson Limbaugh, Sr. United States Courthouse".

H.R. 544. An act to designate the United States courthouse at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the "Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse".

H.R. 584. An act to designate the Federal building located at 400 Maryland Avenue Southwest in the District of Columbia as the "Lyndon Baines Johnson Department of Education Building".

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

At 5:54 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 85. An act to provide for the establishment of centers to encourage demonstration and commercial application of advanced energy methods and technologies.

H.R. 1068. An act to amend the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991.

H.R. 1126. An act to reauthorize the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988.

##### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 85. An act to provide for the establishment of centers to encourage demonstration and commercial application of advanced energy methods and technologies; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 1068. An act to amend the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.